

EXHIBIT 27

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for the Substantively Consolidated SIPA Liquidation
of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC
and the Estate of Bernard L. Madoff*

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION
CORPORATION,

Plaintiff-Applicant,

v.

BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT
SECURITIES LLC,

Defendant.

Adv. Pro. No. 08-01789 (SMB)

SIPA Liquidation

(Substantively Consolidated)

In re:

BERNARD L. MADOFF,

Debtor.

IRVING H. PICARD, Trustee for the
Liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment
Securities LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

FIRST GULF BANK,

Defendant.

Adv. Pro. No. 11-02541 (SMB)

**TRUSTEE'S PROFFERED
ALLEGATIONS PERTAINING TO
THE EXTRATERRITORIALITY ISSUE
AS TO FIRST GULF BANK**

Irving H. Picard (the “Trustee”), as trustee for the liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (“BLMIS”), and the substantively consolidated estate of Bernard L. Madoff, individually, under the Securities Investor Protection Act (“SIPA”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 78aaa *et seq.*, by and through the undersigned counsel, for these Proffered Allegations Pertaining to the Extraterritoriality Issue as to First Gulf Bank (“First Gulf”), alleges the following:

INTRODUCTION

1. First Gulf was a shareholder in Fairfield Sentry Limited (“Fairfield Sentry”). Fairfield Sentry invested at least 95% of its assets in accounts managed by New York-based Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (“BLMIS”).

2. The Trustee seeks to recover as subsequent transfers under 11 U.S.C. § 550(a)(2) First Gulf’s redemptions totaling \$11,532,393 from Fairfield Sentry (the “Transfers”).

FIRST GULF’S TRANSFERS AND THE COMPONENT EVENTS OF ITS FAIRFIELD SENTRY TRANSACTIONS WERE PREDOMINANTLY DOMESTIC

3. First Gulf is a large, sophisticated, full-service bank that touts in public communications its “[t]ight management of risks” and its “deep experience in hedge fund investing and extensive close relationships with the world’s pre-eminent hedge fund managers.”

4. First Gulf intentionally invested in Fairfield Sentry to profit from BLMIS’s purported investments in the United States, and the Transfers and component events of First Gulf’s Fairfield Sentry transactions were predominantly domestic.

The Entire Purpose of First Gulf’s Investments Was to Engage in Transactions in U.S. Securities Through a New York-Based Investment Adviser.

5. The entire purpose of First Gulf’s investments in Fairfield Sentry was to have those funds invested in U.S. securities, options, and Treasury bills through BLMIS, a New York-based investment adviser, and its Fairfield Sentry investments were all centered in the United States.

6. First Gulf knew and intended that its investments would be transferred to BLMIS in New York to manage and invest in the U.S. securities markets. First Gulf made such investments for the express purpose of receiving returns on U.S.-based investments from BLMIS.

7. As per the terms of Fairfield Sentry's private placement memorandum ("PPM"), shareholders in Fairfield Sentry such as First Gulf were required to execute a subscription agreement each time they subscribed for shares in (i.e. invested money into) the fund.

8. By entering into a subscription agreement with Fairfield Sentry for its one subscription payment, First Gulf affirmed that it "received and read a copy of" Fairfield Sentry's Private Placement Memorandum ("PPM"). Based on the information contained in Fairfield Sentry's PPM, First Gulf knew the following facts:

- Fairfield Sentry invested at least 95% of its assets with New York-based BLMIS;
- BLMIS was Fairfield Sentry's investment adviser;
- BLMIS was registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission;
- BLMIS was the executing broker for Fairfield Sentry's investments, and purportedly operated and executed the "split-strike conversion" investment strategy (the "SSC Strategy") on the fund's behalf;
- BLMIS's SSC Strategy purportedly involved the purchase of U.S. equities, U.S. options, and U.S. Treasury bills traded on U.S. exchanges, and the decisions regarding which U.S. securities to purportedly purchase, and when to make such purchases, were made by BLMIS in New York;
- BLMIS was the custodian of Fairfield Sentry's investments with BLMIS; and
- BLMIS was "essential to the continued operation of" Fairfield Sentry.

First Gulf Submitted to U.S. Law and Jurisdiction In Connection With Its Fairfield Sentry Investments.

9. First Gulf’s subscription agreements also expressly provided that its investments would be subject to U.S. laws and to jurisdiction in the U.S. courts.

10. In its signed subscription agreement with Sentry, First Gulf agreed that: (i) “any suit, action or proceeding . . . with respect to this Agreement and the Fund may be brought in New York,” and it “irrevocably submit[ted] to the jurisdiction of the New York courts with respect to any [p]roceeding”; and (ii) the subscription agreements “shall be governed and enforced in accordance with New York law”

First Gulf Purposefully Utilized a U.S. Bank Account to Transfer Funds.

11. New York was the specific situs selected by First Gulf for receiving the Transfers at issue. Specifically, First Gulf used a bank account at The Bank of New York in New York in order to receive both such payments (the “U.S. Account”), which account was in First Gulf’s own name.

12. First Gulf designated such use of this U.S. Account in its Fairfield Sentry redemption documents.

13. By investing in Fairfield Sentry, First Gulf also directed funds to New York-based BLMIS through a New York bank account. Fairfield Sentry’s form subscription agreements required that First Gulf send its subscription payments to a New York correspondent bank account, for deposit in Fairfield Sentry’s bank account. From Fairfield Sentry’s bank account, the funds were then ultimately deposited into BLMIS’s account at JPMorgan Chase Bank NA in New York.

The United States Was the Focus of First Gulf’s Communications, Meetings, and Due Diligence With Respect to Its Fairfield Sentry Investments.

14. The United States was the focus of First Gulf’s communications, meetings, and due diligence with respect to its Fairfield Sentry investments.

15. First Gulf conducted ongoing due diligence on Fairfield Sentry, including regularly meeting and communicating with Fairfield Greenwich Group (“FGG”)—the New York-based *de facto* partnership that created, managed, and controlled Fairfield Sentry—in New York for several years. First Gulf’s primary contact at FGG was New York-based FGG partner Philip Toub (“Toub”).

16. By at least as early as 2004, First Gulf’s Chief Investment Officer, Zafar Habib Khan (“Khan”), had met with FGG co-founder Jeffrey Tucker (“Tucker”) in New York on multiple occasions. In a November 23, 2004 email, an FGG representative noted that First Gulf “is an existing investor, whom Jeffrey [Tucker] knows well, from Zafar Habib Khan’s visits to NY.”

17. First Gulf frequently met in New York with Tucker and other New York-based FGG personnel. For example, the documents available to the Trustee indicate that:

- on December 13, 2004, Sara Al-Binali (“Al-Binali”) of First Gulf met with Tucker and other FGG representatives in New York to discuss FGG’s manager selection process and risk management system;
- on July 7, 2005, Khan and Al-Binali met with Tucker and others at FGG in New York to discuss Fairfield Sentry;
- in March 2006, Khan met with Toub in New York;
- on April 28, 2006, Khan and Shahid Rasool, Chief Dealer and Senior Manager of First Gulf’s Alternative Investments Group, met with Tucker and Toub in New York to discuss Fairfield Sentry’s recent performance and outlook; and
- on July 3, 2008, First Gulf personnel met with Toub at FGG’s New York office.

Fairfield Sentry's Principal Place of Business Was in New York.

18. At all relevant times, Fairfield Sentry's principal place of business was in New York, where its creator/manager/operator was headquartered, and it was a U.S. resident.

A. The Genesis of the FGG *De Facto* Partnership

19. In 1988, Walter Noel and Jeffrey Tucker founded a *de facto* partnership called the Fairfield Greenwich Group based in New York City. FGG created, managed, and marketed a variety of investment vehicles, the largest of which were BLMIS feeder funds.

20. The FGG *de facto* partnership included: individual persons; U.S. corporations; foreign corporations; and investment vehicles created, managed, operated, and marketed from FGG's New York headquarters. Among the FGG investment vehicles were the three BLMIS feeder funds—Fairfield Sentry, Greenwich Sentry, L.P. ("Greenwich Sentry"), and Greenwich Sentry Partners, L.P.—as well as the so-called currency funds, Fairfield Sigma Limited ("Sigma") and Fairfield Lambda Limited ("Lambda"). Sigma and Lambda received subscriptions in Euros and Swiss Francs respectively, converted the foreign currencies to U.S. dollars, and then invested all of the U.S. dollars in Fairfield Sentry.

21. FGG also included a number of administrative entities that purportedly provided management and backoffice support to the funds. These entities included: Fairfield Greenwich Limited ("FG Limited"), Fairfield Greenwich (Bermuda), Ltd. ("FG Bermuda"), Fairfield Greenwich Advisors LLC ("FG Advisors"), and Fairfield International Managers, Inc. ("Fairfield International Managers").

B. Fairfield Sentry

22. On October 30, 1990, FGG founding partners, Noel and Tucker, organized Fairfield Sentry under the International Business Company Act of the Territory of the British

Virgin Islands (“BVI”), for the sole purpose of creating a fund to invest with Madoff. Noel and Tucker chose to organize Fairfield Sentry under BVI law in order to avoid U.S. taxation and enjoy tax free status in the BVI. Under BVI statutory law, Fairfield Sentry was prohibited from doing business with other BVI residents except for other entities organized under the International Business Companies Act.

23. Fairfield Sentry was a shell corporation present in the BVI solely on paper. From its inception until its liquidation, Fairfield Sentry had no employees and no office. It was operated almost entirely by FGG personnel based in New York (“FGG New York Personnel”). Its statutorily required registered address in the BVI was a post office box care of a local trust company owned and operated by a local law firm. The same post office box served as the registered address for hundreds of other investment vehicles unrelated to the FGG operations. The law firm operating the trust company and registered post office box addressed its statements for Fairfield Sentry services to FGG’s New York headquarters.

24. Fairfield Sentry’s operations, structure, agreements, and marketing materials all demonstrate that Fairfield Sentry’s principal place of business was in the United States. Fairfield Sentry is currently in liquidation proceedings in the BVI and the United States.

1. Fairfield Sentry’s Agreements With BLMIS Confirm Fairfield Sentry’s Principal Place of Business Was in the United States.

25. When FGG opened Fairfield Sentry’s BLMIS accounts, FGG made it clear Fairfield Sentry was operated from the United States and not the BVI. In November 1990, Tucker executed BLMIS account documents opening Fairfield Sentry’s BLMIS account 1FN012 and options account 1FN069. In the account opening documents, Tucker listed Fairfield Sentry’s address as the office address of Fairfield International Managers—a company jointly owned by Noel and Tucker—in Greenwich, Connecticut. Further, Tucker directed BLMIS to

send all BLMIS account statements, trade confirmations, and correspondence to Fairfield International Managers' offices in Greenwich, Connecticut. In October 1992, Tucker opened a second Fairfield Sentry account at BLMIS, 1FN045, as well as a second options account, 1FN070. BLMIS sent Fairfield Sentry's account statements, trade confirmations, and correspondence for these accounts to the same Greenwich, Connecticut office. On January 29, 1998, FGG notified BLMIS to change Fairfield Sentry's address for all of its BLMIS accounts to FGG's New York headquarters.

26. After the original BLMIS account documents were executed by Tucker on behalf of Fairfield Sentry, FGG partners Tucker, Daniel Lipton, and Mark McKeefry—all located in FGG's New York headquarters—executed additional BLMIS account documents on behalf of Fairfield Sentry including: customer agreements, trade authorizations, options agreements, and Internal Revenue Service forms. In most instances, FGG listed Fairfield Sentry's address on these BLMIS account documents as FGG's New York headquarters.

27. The BLMIS customer agreements covering Fairfield Sentry's BLMIS accounts are governed by New York law and all disputes arising under the agreements must be resolved by mandatory arbitration in New York utilizing the laws of New York. All transactions under Fairfield Sentry's BLMIS customer agreements were subject to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and to the rules and regulations of the SEC and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Every BLMIS trade confirmation received and reviewed by FGG personnel on behalf of Fairfield Sentry identified BLMIS as a U.S. registered broker-dealer and a Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC") member regulated by the SEC.

2. FGG New York Personnel Controlled Fairfield Sentry's Relationship With Various Citco Entities.

28. As the original directors of Fairfield Sentry, Noel and Tucker contracted with Citco Fund Services (Europe) B.V. ("Citco Fund Services") to provide Fairfield Sentry with backoffice administrative services such as coordinating subscription and redemption forms, maintaining Know Your Customer information, and serving as the independent party verifying the Net Asset Value of the Fairfield Sentry shares. Noel and Tucker also contracted Citco Global Custody N.V. ("Citco Custody") to nominally serve as the custodian of the Fairfield Sentry assets. In reality, BLMIS was the custodian inasmuch as all of the Fairfield Sentry assets were held in the BLMIS accounts. As a result, Citco Custody entered into a sub-custodian agreement with BLMIS. As a further part of the relationship with Citco Fund Services and Citco Custody, Noel and Tucker also opened bank accounts at Citco Bank Nederland, N.V. Dublin Branch ("Citco Bank Dublin"). FGG New York Personnel had final control of the Fairfield Sentry bank accounts and controlled all of Fairfield Sentry's relationships with the various Citco entities.

3. FGG New York Personnel Managed Fairfield Sentry.

29. At all relevant times, Fairfield Sentry was operated from FGG's New York headquarters. FGG New York Personnel monitored Fairfield Sentry's investments; managed Fairfield Sentry's relationship with BLMIS, Madoff, clients, and potential clients; created marketing and performance materials for Fairfield Sentry; marketed Fairfield Sentry; performed administrative functions required by Fairfield Sentry; negotiated confidentiality agreements and other service provider contracts on behalf of Fairfield Sentry; directed investments into and out of BLMIS; and conducted various other due diligence and risk management activities. Until

Fairfield Sentry's liquidation, FGG maintained Fairfield Sentry's books and records in New York.

30. FGG New York Personnel made and controlled all decisions regarding Fairfield Sentry's assets not invested with BLMIS. FGG New York Personnel also had final control of Fairfield Sentry's banking accounts, including Fairfield Sentry's accounts at Citco Bank Dublin. Even with the Citco entities' various roles, FGG New York Personnel made all ultimate operational decisions regarding Fairfield Sentry. From the outset of Fairfield Sentry's operations, FGG New York Personnel controlled and approved all subscriptions into and redemptions from the fund. From at least January 1, 2002, all Fairfield Sentry subscription agreements contained New York choice of law provisions, and provided for venue and jurisdiction for any disputes in New York.

4. Fairfield Sentry's Investors Knew They Were Investing in BLMIS.

31. Fairfield Sentry's subscription agreements also incorporated its PPMs by reference. Each Fairfield Sentry subscriber acknowledged receipt of the PPM. The original or later amended PPM's disclosed to the Fairfield Sentry investors that a minimum of 95% of its assets were: (1) deposited in its accounts at BLMIS in New York; (2) invested by BLMIS, an SEC-registered broker-dealer; (3) traded in accordance with Madoff's SSC Strategy; and (4) through BLMIS invested in U.S. S&P 100 Index securities and options or short-term U.S. Treasuries. Fairfield Sentry's PPM also disclosed to investors that BLMIS's services were "essential to the continued operation of the Fund."

5. BLMIS Was Fairfield Sentry's Investment Manager.

32. Although FGG attempted to hide its manager, BLMIS served as the investment manager throughout the life of Fairfield Sentry. At the outset, Fairfield Sentry used Information

Memoranda to solicit investments in the fund. The Information Memoranda listed Fairfield International Managers as Fairfield Sentry's investment manager for which it was paid a performance fee of 20% of the reported gains in Fairfield Sentry's BLMIS accounts. Despite Fairfield International Managers's reported role, Fairfield Sentry disclosed that all of Fairfield Sentry's assets were in discretionary brokerage accounts operated by BLMIS, which in reality made all of Fairfield Sentry's investment decisions.

33. In October 1997, Noel and Tucker agreed to merge FGG with Andrés Piedrahita's Littlestone Associates, which was a money management firm also located in New York City. Piedrahita is Noel's son-in-law. With the merger, Littlestone Associates' clients became FGG clients. In order to reflect the new ownership of FGG, Noel, Tucker, and Piedrahita formed FG Limited FG. FG Limited was formed under the laws of Ireland.

34. While FG Limited was formed under foreign law, it reported its principal place of business as FGG's New York headquarters, registered to do business in the State of New York, and listed its principal executive office as FGG's New York headquarters. Upon the formation of FG Limited, Fairfield International Managers assigned all of its management contracts with Fairfield Sentry and Greenwich Sentry to FG Limited. Following the assignment of the management contracts to FG Limited, FGG New York Personnel revised the Fairfield Sentry Information Memoranda to list FG Limited as Fairfield Sentry's investment manager, even though all of Fairfield Sentry's assets remained in the discretionary brokerage accounts controlled by BLMIS.

35. In 2002, Noel, Tucker, and others from FGG approached Madoff to inform him FGG would be launching a new fund of funds. The new fund would be open to both U.S. and foreign investors and, as a result, FGG would form a new U.S. entity to be the investment

adviser of the fund as well as other FGG operated funds, including the feeder and currency funds. Fearing greater SEC scrutiny, Madoff rejected the idea that a U.S.-based entity would serve in the role as the investment manager of the feeder and currency funds. As a result, FGG formed two new entities, FG Advisers and FG Bermuda.

36. In October 2003, FGG formed FG Advisors as a Delaware limited liability company. FG Advisors is a wholly owned subsidiary of FG Limited. At the same time, FGG formed FG Bermuda under Bermuda law as another wholly owned subsidiary of FG Limited. Upon the formation of FG Advisors and FG Bermuda, FG Limited assigned certain of its management contracts to both entities, including the investment advisory agreements for the three BLMIS feeder funds, Fairfield Sentry, Sigma, Lambda, and Greenwich Sentry, to FG Bermuda. FG Limited remained the placement agent for the same funds.

37. In 2003, with FG Bermuda's entry into the FGG operations, FGG New York Personnel issued new PPMs which listed FG Bermuda as Fairfield Sentry's investment manager and removed all references to the discretionary accounts at BLMIS. The new PPMs also stated FG Limited would remain as Fairfield Sentry's Placement Agent and receive a portion of the management and performance fees paid to FG Bermuda. The same PPMs also disclosed that Fairfield Sentry would pay a percentage fee to FG Advisors for providing administrative services and incurring administrative costs.

38. Prior to 2006, while FG Bermuda purported to manage Fairfield Sentry's, Sigma's, Lambda's, Greenwich Sentry's, and Greenwich Sentry Partners' investments, it did not register as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

39. In 2005 and 2006, the SEC conducted an investigation of BLMIS and its relationship to its feeder funds. While the investigation was ongoing, in an attempt to deflect

further SEC inquiry, FG Bermuda registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Following FG Bermuda's registration in April 2006, it was required to file Form 13Fs with the SEC that Mark McKeefry, FGG's New York-based general counsel, executed and submitted.

40. After its 2005 and 2006 investigation, the SEC determined that BLMIS, and not FG Bermuda, was the investment manager of Fairfield Sentry. Accordingly, the SEC required Fairfield Sentry to modify its investor communications and PPMs to properly disclose BLMIS as Fairfield Sentry's investment manager for the fund's assets held in the BLMIS accounts.

41. As originally operated, 100% of Fairfield Sentry's assets were in its BLMIS accounts. Beginning in 2003, Fairfield Sentry began investing up to 5% of its assets with other fund managers, all of whom were selected by FGG New York Personnel. FGG organized a number of so-called "seedling funds," with Fairfield Sentry's investment serving as the base. The seedling funds were operated and organized by FGG New York Personnel. Many of the seedling funds, in turn, invested part of their assets back into Fairfield Sentry.

42. The Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations of the Second Amended Complaint proffered in *Picard v. Fairfield Investment Fund, Ltd.*, Adv. Pro. No. 09-01239 (SMB) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y., filed June 26, 2015 as part of the Extraterritoriality Briefing).

Dated: June 26, 2015
New York, New York

By: /s/ Thomas L. Long

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